TAYCHER, M.M

F

910. SEPARATION OF ANTHRACENE FROM PHENANTHRACENE.
Gorelik S B and Taicher M M (Russ. P. 58, 326/1940;
Che,. Abst. 1944, 39, 5847).

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VODNEV, G.G.; SHELKOV, A.K.; DIDENKO, V.Ye.; FILIPPOV, B.S.; TSAREV, M.N.;
ZASHVARA, V.G.; LITVINENKO, M.S.; MEDVEDEV, K.P.; MOLODTSOV, I.G.;
LGALOV, K.I.; RUBIN, P.G.; SAPOZHNIKOV, L.M.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, O.N.;
DMITRIYEV, M.M.; LEYTES, V.A.; LERNER, B.Z.; MEDVEDEV, S.M.; REVYAKIN,
A.A.; TAYCHER, M.M.; TSOGLIN, M.E.; DVORIN, S.S.; RAK, A.I.; OBUKHOV-
SKIY, Ya.M.; KOTKIN,A.M.; ARONOV, S.G.; VOLOSHIN, A.I.; VIROZUB, Ye.V.;
SHVARTS, S.A.; GINSBURG, Ya.Ye.; KOLYANDR, L.Ya.; BELETSKAYA, A.F.;
KUSHNEREVICH, N.R.; BRODOVICH, A.I.; NOSALEVICH, I.M.; SHTROMBERG, B.I.;
MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M.; KOPELIOVICH, V.M.; TOPORKOV, V.Ya.; AFONIN, K.B.;
GOFTMAN, M.V.; SEMENENKO, D.P.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; PEYSAKHZON, I.B.;
KULAKOV, N.K.; IZRAELIT, E.M.; KVASHA, A.S.; KAFTAN, S.I.; CHERNNYKH,
M.S.; SHAPIRO, A.I.; KHALABUZAR', G.S.; SEKT, P.Ye.; GABAY, L.I.;
SMUL'SON, A.S.

Boris Iosifovich Kustov; obituary. Koks i khim. no.2:64 '55.(MLRA 9:3)
(Kustov, Boris Iosifovich, 1910-1955)

Уучнгая, ТП.ТП.

68-11-8/11

AUTHORS: Tyutyunnikov, G.N., Revyakin, A.A., and Taycher, M.M.

TITLE: Chemical Side of the Coking Industry (Khimicheskoye krylo koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No. 11, pp. 40 - 47 + 4 plates(USSR)

ABSTRACT: A historical survey of the development of the by-product side of the coking industry in Russia is outlined. The yield of main by-products (tar, ammonia, raw benzole) per ton of dry coal charge during 1913-1956 is shown in Table 1, and increase in the processing of tar during 1924-1956 in Table 2. There are 2 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Gosplan RSFSR and Metallurgizdat.
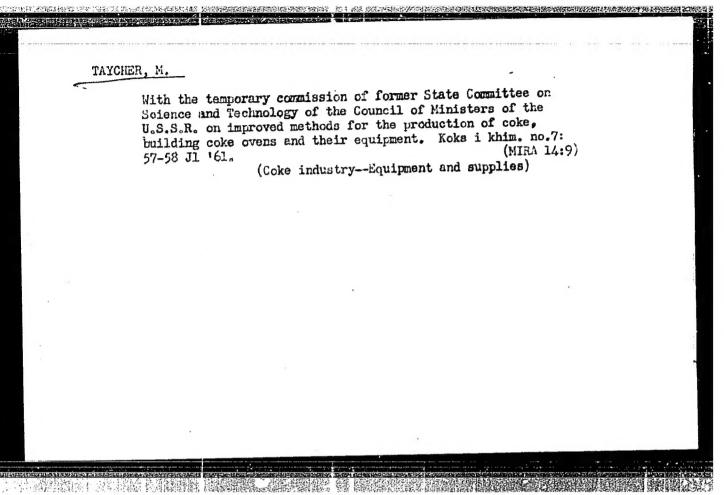
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

TAYCHER, M.M.

Modernized apparatus for determining the naphthalene content of a gas (from "Das Gas- und Wasserfach," no.43 1957). Koks i khim, no.4: 59-61 '58.   (MIRA 11:4)

(Gases--Analysis) (Naphthalene) (Chemical apparatus)

TAYCHER, M.M.

At the Temporary Commission of the State Scientific and Technical
Committee for the Improvement of the Technology of Coke Production
and of the Design of Coke Ovens and their Equipment.   Koks i khim.
no.8:57-59 '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
        (Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

TAYCHER, M.

At the Provisional Commission of the State Scientific and Technical
Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the Improve-
ment of the Coke Production Technology, the Construction of Coke
Ovens, and their Equipment. Koks i khim. no.2:53-54 '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Coke industry—Equipment and supplies)

TAYCHER, M.

With the temporary commission of former State Committee on
Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers of the
U.S.S.R. on improved methods for the production of coke,
building coke ovens and their equipment. Koks i khim. no.7:
57-58 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:9)
          (Coke industry—Equipment and supplies)

TAYCHER, S. I.   PA 68T53

USSR/Engineering   Apr 1948
    Concrete
    Concrete, Reinforced

"Fourth All-Union Conference on Concrete and Rein-
forced Concrete Constructions," S. I. Taycher, Engr,
2½ pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 4

Conference convened from 17 Jan to 2 Feb at Tbilisi.
Gives minutes of proceedings.

FDB   68T53

TAYCHER, S.I.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Structures   Apr 52

"Conference on Designing Reinforced-Concrete Hydraulic Constructions," S. I. Taycher, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 4, pp 46, 47

Conference was held in Moscow 31 Jan and 1 Feb 52. Following reports were discussed: "Certain Fundamentals of Designing Hydraulic Reinforced-Concrete Construction," by Prof A. A. Gvozdev, Dr Tech Sci; "New Methods of Calculating Reinforced-Concrete Constructions for Crack Formation," by G. D. Tsiskreli, Cand Tech Sci; "Effective Specifications and Norms for Designing Reinforced-Concrete Hydraulic Structures," by I. Ye. Petrov, Engr; "Project of Norms and Specification for Designing Reinforced-Concrete Constructions of Hydraulic Structures," by S. I. Taycher, Engr; "Hydraulic Structures With Artificial Upsetting of Placed Concrete and Anchoring to a Base," by Prof A. Z. Basevich.

219T31

219T31

LAUFMAN, P.P., TAYGER, S.I.

Reinforced concrete construction

Method of calculating reinforced concrete construction. Gidr.stroi. 21, no.1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1952 ~~1953,~~ Uncl.

TAYCHER, S.I.   Engineer

Hydraulic Engineering

Consultations on planning hydrotechnical, reinforced concrete construction. Gidr. stroi.
21, no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, AUGUST 1952 19__. Unclassified.

AUTHORS: Taycher, S.I., Stankevich, V.I., Engineers   SOV-98-58-8-2/22

TITLE: The Use of Precast   Reinforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical
              Construction (Primeneniye sbornogo zhelezobetona v gidro-
              tekhnicheskom stroitel'stve)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: **Precast**   reinforced concrete parts are used in all
              branches of industry for quick, low cost construction. This
              method of construction is also applied in the erection of
              hydrotechnical structures. In 1957, of a total of 3,770,000
              cu m of hydroelectric construction carried out by the Ministry
              of Electric Power Plants, only 266,000 cu m of precast
              reinforced concrete were used. This small amount is explained by
              1) the difficulty of dividing hydrotechnical constructions
              into simple sections for which prefabricated parts can be
              prepared, 2) insufficient lifting capacity of cranes for the
              assembly of such constructions; 3) insufficient development
              of temporary enterprises manufacturing prefabricated elements
              and the inability of plants to manufacture larger prefabricated
              units; 4) lack of iron bars for pre-stressed constructions;
              5) insufficient development of experimental research in this
Card 1/3   field. Lately, the projecting organizations of the Ministry

SOV-98-58-8-2/22

The Use of   Precast   Reinforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical Construction

of Electric Power Plants, the Gidroelektroproyekt and the
Gidroproyekt have conducted research to find rational con-
structions from prefabricated reinforced concrete. There are
at present two basic types of such constructions: 1) con-
structions built entirely from prefabricated parts, which in
such case form 70-80 % of the whole volume, the other 20 %
representing concrete necessary to make the whole construction
monolithic; 2) Erecting so-called prefabricated-monolithic
constructions, in which the prefabricated part (about 15-20 %)
is enclosed in the monolithic concrete. The future Kaunas
Electric Power Plant on the Nemen river will be built by this
method. This will reduce the amount of concrete required by
8 %, the weight of reinforcements by 3.5 times and the cost
by 15 % as compared with conventional type concrete dams.
Further research showed that the use of one of the two
mentioned types can be recommended for the following con-
structions: 1) cellular dam on rocky foundations; 2) plates
reinforcing the slopes of earth dams; 3) underwater parts of
power plant edifices (prefabricated monolithic type); 4) above

Card 2/3   water edifices of the electric power plant (entirely of pre-

SOV-98-58-8-2/22

The Use of   **Precast**   Reinforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical Construction

fabricated parts); 5) sluice chambers (both types); 6) tunnel casing; 7) bulkheads; 8) mooring walls of the sluices for the passage of ships; 9) spans for bridges passing through the hydrotechnical constructions; 10) reinforced panelling constructions used as sheathings and reinforcing elements in all parts of hydrotechnical constructions. In all these cases, the use of one type or the other gives economy in building. The authors recommend the elimination of all obstacles which delay the introduction of these methods on a large scale.
There are 16 diagrams.

1. Power plants--Construction   2. Reinforced concrete--Applications

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Taycher, S.I., Engineer   SOV-98-58-9-4/21

TITLE: The Question of Technical Conditions and Norms (TUiN) in
               the Planning of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Construc-
               tions of Hydraulic Installations (K voprosu o TUiN proy-
               ektirovaniya betonnykh i zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy gi-
               drotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy).

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, 27- Nr 9, pp 13 - 17
               (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a continuation of the discussion on the
               above-mentioned subject in articles published in this pe-
               riodical by Engineer A.A. Borovoy and Candidate of Tech-
               nical Sciences K.A. Mal'tsov (Nr 4, 1958), and by Candi-
               dates of Technical Sciences A.L. Mozhevitionov and S.A.
               Frid (Nr 8, 1958). A new project of Technical Conditions
               and Norms (TUiN) for concrete and reinforced concrete con-
               structions of hydrotechnical installations was submitted
               to the Ministry of Electric Stations (MES) by the VNIIG
Card 1/2   imeni Vedeneyev. The author finds that this project con-

The Question of Technical Conditions and Norms (TUiN) in the Planning of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Constructions of Hydraulic Installations. (Under Discussion)

SOV-98-58-9-4/21

tains many basic premises with which he disagrees, and he asks the Ministry to submit this project for further public discussion. He also disagrees with many statements made by the above-mentioned authors and discusses some of their findings. There are 2 graphs.

1. Power plants—Construction 2. Concrete—Applications
3. Reinforced concrete—Applications 4. Materials—Standards

Card 2/2

SHANSHIYEV, Sergey Konstantinovich; TAYCHER, S.I., inzh., red.;
    TISTROVA, O.N., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Designing plain and reinforced-concrete linings of hydraulic tunnels;
methods and calculations] Proektirovanie obdelok gidrotekhnicheskikh
tunnelei iz monolitnogo betona i zhelezobetona; metodologiia i
raschety. Pod obshchei red. S.I.Taichera. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo,
1960. 71 p. (Materialy po proektirovaniiu gidroenergeticheskikh
uslov. Seriia 4. Gidroelektrostantsii, gidrotekhnicheskie sooruzhe-
niia, konstruktsii i materialy).   (MIRA 13:12)
        (Hydraulic structures)   (Tunneling)

VOLKOV, D.I.; TAYCHINOV, R.S.;

Temperature dependence of the galvanomagnetic effect in iron-nickel alloys. Vest. Mosk. un.10 no.12:75-79 D '55.   (MLRA 9:5)

1. Kafedra magnetizma.
            (Iron-nickel alloys--Magnetic properties) (Hall effect)

AUTHOR: Taychinov, R. S.   49-3-8/16

TITLE: Investigation of the susceptibility and saturation
magnetization of sedimentary rocks in strong magnetic fields.
(Issledovaniye vospriimchivosti i namagnichennosti
nasyshcheniya osadochnykh porod v sil'nykh magnitnykh
polyakh).

PERIODICAL:"Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya"
(Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No.3,
pp.363-368 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The work described aims at demonstrating the possibility
of estimating the percentage of ferromagnetic fractions
(in particular Fe_3O_4) of sedimentary rocks, by measuring
their total susceptibility in strong magnetic fields.
The sedimentary rocks investigated are very weakly magnetic
and, therefore, measurements had to be made by a very
sensitive method, the one chosen being that developed
by Sucksmith (Roy.Soc. Proc. 170A, 551-60, 1939). The work
is based on the fact that in sedimentary rocks dia-, para-
and ferromagnetism are nearly always present and that the
ferromagnetism is due to magnetite, Fe_3O_4. For determining
the saturation magnetization σ_s of the rocks, the method
of Honda and Owen (6) was used, which consists in measuring
the total susceptibility of the rock in a strong magnetic

Card 1/2

49-3-8/16

Investigation of the susceptibility and saturation
magnetization of sedimentary rocks in strong magnetic fields.
(Cont.)

field, when the susceptibility of the ferromagnetic fraction
is zero. From the value of σ_s thus obtained, the percentage
of Fe_3O_4 content was determined by the method developed by
Chevalier et al. (8). This method, however, was developed
for gabbro specimens which consist mainly of solid solutions,
whereas sedimentary rocks are mechanical mixtures. It had,
therefore, to be demonstrated that this method is equally
applicable to sedimentary rocks. For this purpose artificial
specimens were prepared, consisting of small quantities of
finely pulverized magnetite and Mohr's salt (non-ferro-
magnetic fraction) mixed with plasticine. Measurements made
on these specimens confirmed that Chevalier's method can be
applied to sedimentary rocks.
There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 9 references, 3 of which
are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc., U.S.S.R., Institute of Physics of the Earth.
(Akademii Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

TAYCHINOV, R.S.

49-3-15/16

AUTHOR: Kirillov, F. A.

TITLE: Conference of junior research workers, engineers and
              aspirants of the Institute of the Physics of Earth,
              Ac. Sc., U.S.S.R. (Konferentsiya mladshikh nauchnykh
              sotrudnikov, inzhenerov i aspirantov Instituta Fiziki
              Zemli AN SSSR).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya"
              (Bulletin of the Ac. Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957,
              No. 3, pp. 411-415 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held on December 24-26, 1956, 21
              papers were read relating to work completed in 1955 and
              1956. In this report the contents of the individual
              papers are briefly summarised. R. S. Taychinov read
              the paper "Magnetic Properties of Sedimentary Rocks
              in Strong Magnetic Fields".

TAYCHINOV, R. S.

49-7-9/14

AUTHOR: Taychinov, R. S.

TITLE: On utilising the magnetic susceptibility of rocks for correlation purposes. (Ob ispol'zovanii magnitnoy vospriimchivosti porod dlya korrelyatsionnykh tseley).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No.7, pp.940-943 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For measuring the susceptibility of rocks, the magneto-meter proposed by S. Sh. Dolginov and the permeability meter can be used. The permeability meter can be used for measuring the magnetic susceptibility of rocks in a weak a.c. field and the principle of this instrument is described in a paper by A. G. Kalashnikov (Ref.1). So far, this instrument has been used basically for measuring the susceptibility of strongly magnetic rocks of the region of the Kursk magnetic anomaly. For investigating and for delimiting more clearly weakly magnetic rocks according to the susceptibility values, it was necessary to improve the sensitivity of this instrument and for this purpose certain changes were introduced, namely, a further amplifying stage was added and the anodic voltage was increased to 110 V. After these modifications the reading per scale division equalled 1×10^{-6} CGSM. Experimental measurement with the

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49-7-9/14

On utilising the magnetic susceptibility of rocks for correlation purposes. (Cont.)

instrument has shown that by using the correct technology it is suitable for carrying out measurements on such weakly magnetic rocks as limestone, marl and sandstone. The susceptibility values were measured on about five hundred specimens of sedimentary rocks of the Tuymas and Shkapovo regions (Bashkiria) and for 116 of these specimens parallel measurements were carried out on the "Dolginov" magnetometer.   In all cases the values measured by the "Dolginov" magnetometer were higher; the statistical comparison of the values measured with both instruments showed good correlation values. The results obtained with both instruments in the above mentioned regions are given and also results obtained on the electric conductivity and the δ-mineralogical density of the rocks. It can be seen that there is an inverse proportionality between the curves of susceptibility and the curves of the resistivity. No relation was found to exist between the susceptibility and the mineralogical density. There are 4 figures and 2 Slavic references.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1957.
ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac.Sc., U.S.S.R. (Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

TAYCHINOV,R.S.,   Cand Phys-Math Sci — (diss) " Magnetic properties of mountain rocks with low content of ferromagnetic components." Mos,1958. 9 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physics of the Earth, Acad Sci USSR). 110 copies   (KL, 20-58, 93)

-16-

TAYCHINOV, R.

Symposium on geomagnetic and ionospheric disturbances at the
Fifth Assembly of the Special Committee for the International
Geophysical Year. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.12:1529-1530
D '58.   (MIRA 12:1)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Secular variation) (Ionospheric research)

TAYCHINOV, R.S.

Magnetic properties of rocks with a small ferromagnetic component.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.1:173 Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:1)

1.Uchenyy Sovet Instituta fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
                    (Rocks--Magnetic properties)

SOV/49-59-6-14/21

AUTHOR: Taychinov, R. S.

TITLE: The Temperature Determination of the Ferro-Magnetic Transformation of Rocks with a Low Content of Ferro-Magnetic Components.

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 898-904 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method is described where the Curie temperature of the ferro-magnetic portion of low-magnetic rocks is determined from a bending point of the curve: $1/\chi = f(T)$. The method is based on a small difference between the para-magnetic and ferro-magnetic Curie points $\Theta_p - \Theta_f$ which is shown for some of the lithologic rocks, such as siltstone, shale, red sandstone. As an example, it is shown that the siltstone is predominantly paramagnetic. The nonuniformity of ferro-magnetic particles causes a variation of Curie temperature between the different samples of rock (a difference of $15^{\circ}C$ was recorded). Some of the rocks, rich in TiO_2, are of multi-component structure with various Curie points. Some other rocks, such as gabbro-diabase, are liable to a change of phase. Therefore, it is important when analyzing the Curie temperature, that the rock is of

Card 1/3

The Temperature Determination of the Ferro-Magnetic Transformation
of Rocks with a Low Content of Ferro-Magnetic Components

homogeneous, ferro-magnetic character. Then, a detailed
classification of the rocks can be performed with a great
degree of accuracy. This is shown in the experiments, the
results of which are illustrated in Figs 1-13. Fig 1 rep-
resents the relationship of the temperature and the magnetic
susceptibility of low-magnetic rocks. Fig 2 illustrates the
Curie points for two samples for which the function
$1/\chi = f(T)$ becomes linear (about 580°). Fig 3 shows a
change in magnetic susceptibility in relation to the temper-
ature (red sandstone). Fig 4 gives the relation of $1/\chi = f(T)$.
Similarly, Fig 5 gives the above relation and the curves of
$\sigma = f(T)$. Fig 6 illustrates the magnetization of three
samples. Figs 7 and 8 - Curie temperature and σ for the
sample Nr 3 (see Fig 6). Fig 9 - σ for the sample Nr 1,
Fig 10 - $\chi = f(T)$ for gabbro-norite, Fig 11 - temperat-
ure variations for the susceptibility of the hematite, Fig 12-
magnetization curves for a natural rock containing 5% of

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SOV/49-59-6-14/21

The Temperature Determination of the Ferro-Magnetic Transformation
of Rocks with a Low Content of Ferro-Magnetic Components

magnetite, Fig 13 – the relation $1/\chi = f(T)$ to the Curie
point (shown as a parabola). . There are 13 figures and 7
references, of which 5 are soviet and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of
Sciences, USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1958.

Card 3/3

TAYCHINOV, S. N.

25040. TAYCHNOV, S. N.   Uglubleniye Pakhotnogo Sloya Pochvy Na Chernozemakh
Bashkirskogo Priyral'ya. Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch. Stoletiyu So Dnya
Rozhdeniya Dokuchayeva. M.-L., 1949, S. 320-26.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

TAYCHINOV, S.N., professor.

Deepening of the plowlayer of Gray Forest and Chernozem soils of the southern Ciswal region. Zemledelie 4 no.10:37-42 0 '56.
(MIRA 9:11)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Ural Mountain region--Tillage)

14-57-6-12423

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 100 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Taychinov, S. N.

TITLE: Soil Peculiarities in the Krak Rayon (District) and the Ural-Tau in the Bashkirian Southern Urals (Nekotoryye osobennosti pochv rayona Kraka i Ural-Tau Bashkirskogo Yuzhnogo Urala)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Bashkirsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, Vol 7, pp 16-26

ABSTRACT: Two soil geomorphological districts can be distinguished in the area of the former Southern Urals national forest: in the west lies the strongly dissected southern Krak massif; in the east we find the Ural-Tau Khrebet (Range) with its flattened forms. Soils produced here belong to the podzol type. At some stages of their development they pass through the gray and light gray forest-soil types which are distributed through the Ural-Tau Range formed of sedimentary and

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Soil Peculiarities in the Krak Rayon (District) (Cont.) 14-57-6-12423

metamorphic rocks. Underdeveloped turf mountain-forest or mountain-steppe soils covering basic and ultrabasic extrusive rocks are typical of the Krak massif. In general, the soil cover is highly varied, in the sense that one soil type passes into another, that the depths of bedrock layers differ, and that the erosional profile is developed in various degrees. The constituent particles are, in the main, coarse. Humus content is relatively high, particularly in podzol-chernozem and meadow-chernozem soils. The humus content reaches 20 percent in the top 10 cm to 15 cm of turf-podzol dark gray forest soil. This large amount of humus was formed by a heavy grass cover.
Card 2/2

G. K.

TAYCHINOV, S.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GAYSIN, Sh.A., kandidat
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VANYUKOV, Ya.I., kandidat sel'skokho-
zyaystvennykh nauk; SMIRNOV, P.I.

USSR/Soil Science - Genesis and Geography of Soils.   J

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99984

Author   : Taychinov, S.N.

Inst   : Bashkir Agricultural Institute

Title   : Soils of the Common Syrt's Regions and Their Genetic-
               Morphologic Characteristics.

Orig Pub   : Tr. Bashkirsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 8, No 2, 97-108

Abstract   : The soil cover of the northern extensions of the
               Common Syrt is represented by ordinary chernozems, in
               conjunction with carbonated and podzolized chernozems
               and dark-gray forest soils. The linguiform formations
               of ordinary chernozems originated under the influence
               of the soil fauna and forest vegetation. The humus con-
               tent in the soils of the Common Syrt fluctuates from 7
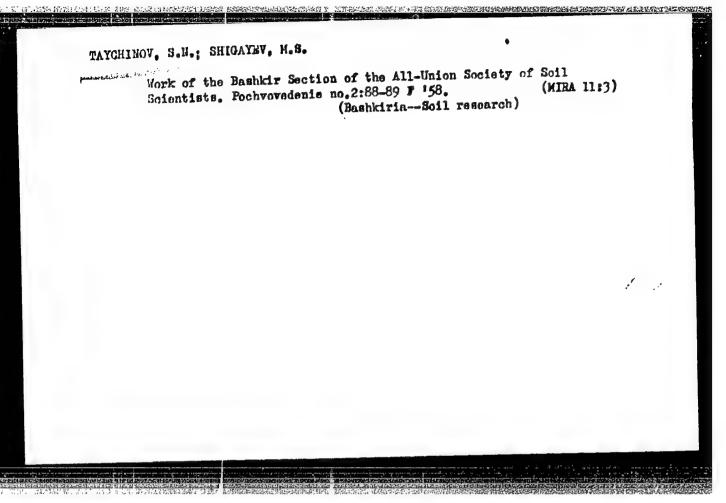   to 12%; the saturation by bases is 87-90%, and the P

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- 15 -

content is 3-14 mg per 100 g of the soil. Certain
measures for the control of soil erosion and the
utilization of local lignite for the fertilization
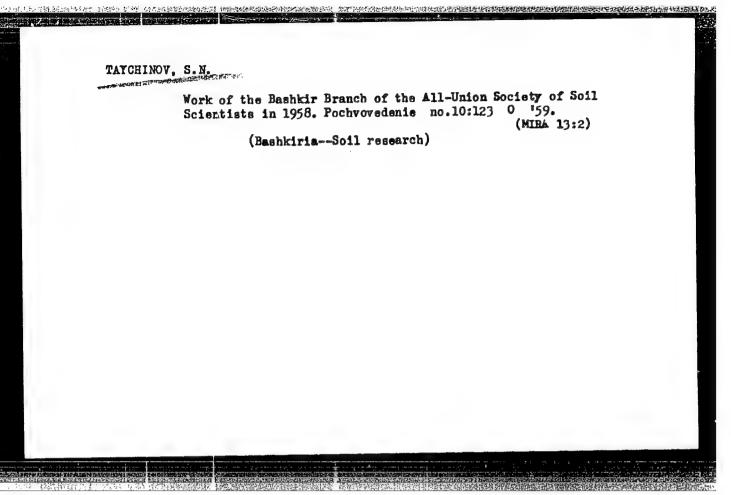of grain crops are recommended.

Card 2/2

TAYCHINOV, S.N.; SHIGAYEV, M.S.

Work of the Bashkir Section of the All-Union Society of Soil
Scientists. Pochvovedenie no.2:88-89 F '58.   (MIRA 11:3)

(Bashkiria--Soil research)

TAYCHINOV, S.N.; FAYZULLIN, M.M.

Effect of surface features on dynamics of soil moisture [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.10:46-53 O '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Ufa.
(Soil moisture)

TAYCHINOV, S.N.

Work of the Bashkir Branch of the All-Union Society of Soil
Scientists in 1958. Pochvovedenie no.10:123 0 '59.
                                              (MIRA 13:2)

(Bashkiria—Soil research)

TAYCHINOV, S.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FOL'MER, N.I.

Cultivation of fallows in arid Cis-Ural and trans-Ural regions.
Zemledelie 7 no.12:63-67 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Taychinov).
2. Troitskoye opytnoye pole (for Fol'mer).
(Ural Mountain region--Fallowing)

TAYCHINOV, S.N., prof., otv.red.; VAKHRUSHEV, G.V., prof., red.; IL'IN,
S.S.; prof., red.; BUROV, D.N., prof.,.red.; MAZILKIN, I.A., prof.,
kand.biolog.nauk, red.; FILATOV, L.P., red.; KURAMSHIN, M.L.,
tekhn.red.

[Data on soil investigations in the Ural Mountain and Volga River
regions; reports] Materialy po izucheniiu pochv Urala i Povolsh'ia;
sbornik dokladov. Ufa, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 297 p.
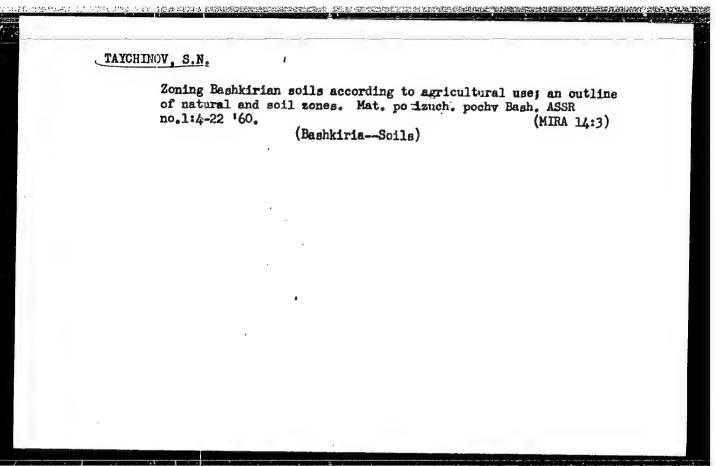(MIRA 13:12)
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biologii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (for Taychinov). 3. Bash-
kirskiy sel'khozinstitut (for Vakhrushev). 4. Bashkirskiy gos-
universitet (for Il'in). 5. Kuybyshevskiy sel'khozinstitut (for
Burov). 6. Institut biologii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (for
Mazilkin).
(Ural Mountain region--Soils)
(Volga Valley--Soils)

TAYCHINOV, S.N., prof.; VANYUKOV, Ya.I.; GALIMOV, G.F.; KURCHEYEV, P.A.;
    CHMELEV, M.P.; GARIFULLIN, F.Sh.; BURANGULOVA, M.N.; MOSEYEVA,
    Z.V.; SHAROVA, A.S.; CHMELEV, M.P.; MAZILKIN, I.A.; GIZZATULLIN,
    S.G.; DOBROV, A.V.; KUZNETSOV, F.V.; FILATOV, L.P., red.;
    KOBYAKOV, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Soils of the Mazhita Gafuri Collective Farm and their efficient
utilization] Pochvy kolkhoza imeni Mazhita Gafuri i puti ikh
ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniia. Pod red. S.N.Taichinova. Ufa,
1960. 124 p.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa; Institut
biologii.
            (Bashkiria--Soils)

TAYCHINOV, S.N.

Zoning Bashkirian soils according to agricultural use; an outline
of natural and soil zones. Mat. po izuch. pochv Bash. ASSR
no.1:4-22 '60.   (MIRA 14:3)
                    (Bashkiria--Soils)

TAYCHINOV, S.N. Prinimal uchastiye KHAMIDULLIN, M.M.; GIRFANOV,
V.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; SIDOROV, V.V., red.

[Granular subsoil; methods of developing a deep arable layer
in the Chernozem soils of the southern cis-Ural region] Pod-
pakhotnaia krupka; puti sozdaniia moshchnogo pakhotnogo sloia
na chernozemakh IUzhnogo Predural'ia. Ufa, Bashkirskii fi-
lial AN SSSR, 1963. 273 p. (MIRA 17:4)

MIFTAKHOV, M.N.; TAYCHINOV, S.N.

Effect of farming on the content and composition of humus in the
leached deep Chernozem soils of the Bashkirian cis-Ural region
and methods of the efficient use of their natural richers.
Pochvovedenie no.11:51-62 N '63.   (MIRA 16:12)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

TAYCHINOV, S.N., prof.; KHMIDULLIN, M.M., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Methods for increasing the effectiveness of deep plowing in Bashkiria. Zemledelie 25 no.8:37-41 Ag '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
          (Bashkiria--Plowing)

TAYEKINA, N.M.

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33877. Laboratornoye Izuchyeniye Otklonyeniy Fazy Vyenyery. Byullyetyen:
Vsyesoyuz. Astron.- Gyeodyez. O-va, No7, 1949, C. 22-23. Bibliogr: 5 Nazv.

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TAYEL, V. [Tael, V.]

Resistance of a printed coil on a disk-shaped rotor.   Eesti tead
akad tehn fuus   11   no.3:192-197   '62.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of
Energetics.

TAYEL, V. [Tael, V.]

Geometry of a rotor with a printed coil in electric machines.
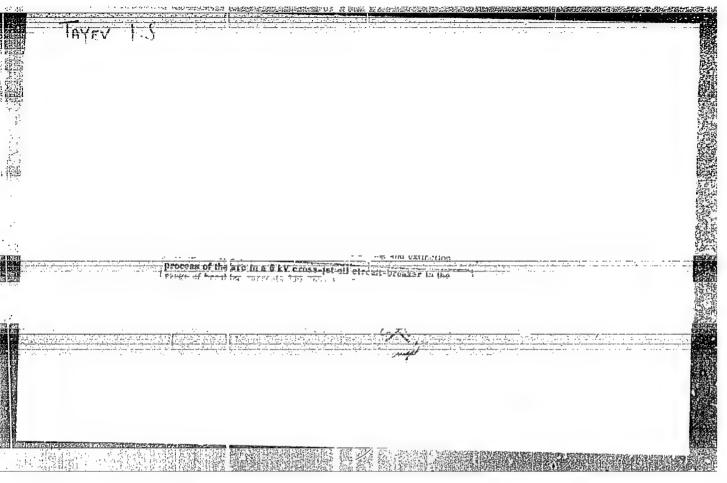Eesti tead akad tehn fuus   no.3:224-233   '61.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of
Energetics.

TAYEL, V. [Tael, V.]

Number of conductors in a d-c electric machine with disc armature.
Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh.nauk no.4:410-413 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of
Thermophysics and Electrophysics.

TAYEV I.S

process of the arc in a 6 kV cross-jet oil circuit-breaker in the

112-57-7-14452

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 101 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tayev, I. S.

TITLE: Method of Calculating an Electric AC Arc (Metodika rascheta elektricheskoy dugi peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-t (Transactions of the Moscow Power-Engineering Institute), 1956, Nr 16, pp 16-31

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the dynamic-arc equation derived by Mayr, formulas are deduced for calculating resistance, voltage, and power of an AC arc. Arc parameters are expressed in terms of interrupting current and the constants are determined by circuit-breaker construction and type. Methods for determining constants are presented. The effect of current on the residual resistance and on the recovery gap strength are deduced for a number of circuit-breaker types. A set of differential equations for the arc and the circuit is solved approximately. The relations obtained permit plotting (in time) the curves of residual gap resistance and residual current, residual gap strength

Card 1/2

112-57-7-14452

Method of Calculating an Electric AC Arc

and gap voltage, allowing for their mutual influences. The method is verified by a sample calculation of arc phenomena in an oil circuit-breaker. Bibliography: 6 items. See also "Elektrichesto," 1956, Nr 10, pp 57-61.

I.S.T.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Tayev, Ivan Sergeyevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, SOV/161-58-1-23/51
Docent at the Chair of Electrical Apparatus at the Moscow
Institute of Power Engineering

TITLE: Arcing-Time Computation in Alternating Current Circuit-Breakers
(Raschet vremeni goreniya dugi v vyklyuchatelyakh peremennogo
toka)

ABSTRACT: If an alternating current is to be extinguished, the follow-
ing condition, which is necessary and sufficient, must be
complied with: The recovering electric strength of the widen-
ing gap must exceed the curve of the voltage, which rises
after the arcing current passed through zero. In the process
of voltage recovery, two stages must be distinguished:
1) In the first stage (immediately after zero current) in
most cases the arc-over canal still has a finite residual
resistance. In this stage the recovering strength U_{m} of
the gap can be determined from the equality of the power in-
put and the power carried away. It is determined by the re-

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Arcing-Time Computation in Alternating Current Circuit-Breakers

sidual resistance of the arc canal R_B^0, by the given specific power N_o and the arc length l_B according to the formula (1): $U_{wF} = \sqrt{R_B^0 \cdot N_o \cdot l_B}$. The second stage begins when practically no ionized particles are left in the arc gap and the resistance R_B^0 tends towards infinity. Formula (4) represents the arc extinction condition for the first stage. It is analyzed for two cases: 1) A contactor without a shunt resistance ($R_w = \infty$). 2) A contactor with a shunt resistance. 1) Formula (6) is deduced. It represents the arc extinction condition in an a.c. contactor. In the critical case the sign of inequality must be replaced by the equality sign. The arc-parameters N and Θ are dependent upon the current I and time. Using (6) and the dependences of the arc parameters upon the quantities, by which they are determined (Ref 2), the arcing-time is found for a number of circuit breaker types, if the arc gap increases linearly with time: $l_B = V_o \cdot t$. The arcing time is determined for an oil contactor with ordinary interruption, for an oil contactor with automatic transverse air-blast and for an oil contactor with independent air-blast.

Card 2/3

Arcing-Time Computation in Alternating Current Circuit-Breakers   SOV/161-58-1-23/35

2) The effectiveness of the shunt resistance is closely connected with the magnitude of the residual resistance in the gap. The greater the resistance, the greater the effectiveness will be. Formula (18) for the critical current I^{cr} is deduced. The correctness of this formula was substantiated experimentally. The results of the computation of the shunt resistance according to formula (16) also agree with experimental evidence. There are 5 figures and 2 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo institut (The Chair of Electrical Apparatus Design at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1958

Card 3/3

8(0)

AUTHORS: Tayev, Ivan Sergeyevich, Candidate of   SOV/161-58-2-21/30
Technical Sciences, Docent at the Moscow Power Engineering
Institute, Chair of Electric Apparatus   Designing,
Wang Chih-p'ing, Aspirant at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute,
Chair of Electric Apparatus Designing

TITLE: Inherent Frequency in Electric Low-Voltage Supply-Lines
(Sobstvennaya chastota v elektricheskikh setyakh nizkogo
napryazheniya)

ABSTRACT: The results of investigations conducted of the inherent
frequency f_0 of an alternating current supply-line in the
380 volts supply-line of the Moskovskiy avtozavod ZIL (Moscow
EIL motor-car factory) are given. To determine f_0 in an
A.C.-phase break a thyratron or an ignitron was connected in
series with a resistor limiting current intensity to a certain
value. At the end of each current semiwave at the rectifier
a voltage U_w is restored at the curve of which the investigated
frequency f_0 exists. The U_w curve was recorded by the cathode-

Card 1/2

Inherent Frequency in Electric Low-Voltage   SOV/161-58-1-21/30
Supply-Lines

ray oscilloscope. The investigations were conducted in
circuits of motors, transformers, coils of the apparatus, in
lighting and preheating apparatus supply-lines. The
experimental data obtained permit to determine the influence
of the load characteristics and supply-line type upon the
value of the inherent frequency of supply-lines. There are
9 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
instituta (Chair of Electric Apparatus Designing   at the
Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1958

Card 2/2

8 (2)

AUTHORS:
Tayev, Ivan Sergeyevich, Candidate of   SOV/161-58-4-13/28
Technical Sciences, Docent, Berezin, Vladimir Nikolayevich,
Senior Engineer

TITLE:
Experimental Examinations of the Processes During Extinguishing
a Free Alternating Current Arc (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye
protsessov gasheniya svobodnoy elektricheskoy dugi peremennogo
toka)

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:
Some results of examinations of the arc which forms on the
contacts of a device during the switching-off of small current
intensities (5-130 a), at voltages of 127-700 v and a
frequency of 50 c, are given here. These experiments were
carried out in the Laboratory for the Construction of
Electrical Apparatus of the MEI. The examinations were mainly
made to establish the conditions which are determined by
those parameters of the switched-off circuit and the switched-
off apparatus, where the alternating current arc is extinguished
at the first zero crossing. The diagram shown on figure 1 was
used for measuring the burning time of the arc. Figure 2

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shows a diagram which gives the dependence obtained by experiment of the critical characteristic frequency f_o of the circuit on the phase-shift angle φ at constant voltage for various amperages of the switched-off current. These curves enable choosing such parameter combinations for the circuit to be switched-off, where the extinguishing of the arc is guaranteed during a half period. Figure 3 shows the diagram for the dependence of the number of re-strikings of the arc in percent on the time of the contact opening t_p.

This curve is of a statistical character, having been obtained through numerous experiments. From the point of view of arc extinguishing, the time of contact-opening $t_p = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$, which lies in the center of the half period, is most favorable. On the other hand, the opening of the contacts at a time when the current curve approaches zero, eliminates almost entirely the re-striking of the arc. The cathode oscillograms for the returning voltage obtained during the tests, allow the determination of the amplitude coefficient K_a. K_a represents

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Experimental Examinations of the Processes During   SOV/161-58-4-13/28
Extinguishing a Free Alternating Current Arc

the ratio between the maximum of the returning voltage and
the returning voltage with industrial frequency. If K_a and

the circuit parameters are known, the remaining resistance
r_3 of the arc column can be determined. Based on the
experiments by Professor O. B. Bron, it was found that for
guaranteeing the arc erasion at high amperages, it is
appropriate having not too great contact gaps. Besides, it
was established that it is also appropriate for the
switching-off of low amperages to have small contact gaps,
which is illustrated on the diagram of figure 5. The
dependence of the initial strength of the gap on the
amperage to be switched-off, for various contact materials,
is shown in the form of a curve on figure 6. The experiment
made here, showed that repeated zero crossings can occur
within the range of the examined amperages at a voltage of
220 v, provided a high characteristic frequency of the
circuit (some dozen kcycles) and a great amplitude coefficient
(1.5-2.0) exist, and contact materials with a small initial
Card 3/4   stress (silver-graphite, silver-tungsten, copper) are used.

Experimental Examinations of the Processes During   SOV/161-58-4-13/28
Extinguishing a Free Alternating Current Arc

At voltages of 380 v, currents below 10 a break at the first
interruption (copper contacts). There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo
energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for the Construction of
Electrical Apparatus at the Moscow Institute of Power
Engineering)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1958

Card 4/4

8 (2)

AUTHOR: <u>Tayev</u>, Ivan Sergeyevich, Candidate of   SOV/161-58-4-14/28
Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: Remarks on the Calculation of the Parameters of the Free Arc
While Switching-off (Zametki po raschetu parametrov svobodnoy
elektricheskoy dugi otklyucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i
avtomatika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 100-107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A free arc exists and is extinguished on the open contacts of
a switching-off device, without the influence of any outside
factors. The calculation of some parameters of such an arc at
switching-off voltages of from 0 to 200 a, with alternating
(50 cy) and direct current, is shown. For calculating the arc
parameter during the extinction on the contacts of contactors,
lever switches, relays, et al, some known equations for the
approximate computing of the dimensions and characteristics
of the arc are used (Refs 1, 2). The simplified diagram shown
on figure 1b is used for the arc motion. Equations for the
determination of the length of the two arc-extinguishing
horns are derived. The calculation for alternating current
is first shown. The equations (8a) and (9) for the

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Remarks on the Calculation of the Parameters of the   SOV/161-58-4-14/28
Free Arc While Switching-off

determination of the length of the fixed and that of the
movable extinguishing horn, the equations (6), (13) to (16)
for the determination of the arc parameters, and the
equations (11) and (12) for the determination of the arc-

resistance R_B^o and the reducing strength U_{wF}^o of the arc during

the zero-crossing, are derived. The computation data are
shown in a table. The calculated and the experimental curves
for the dependence of the parameters of the alternating arc
on the voltage are shown in figure 2. The resistance of the
arc-column and its electrical strength increase with the
time during the voltage return. Provided the arcdiameter N_o

(discharged specific heat) and θ (time constant) are known,
the resistance of the arc column and the electric strength
can be determined in accordance with the methods shown in the
paper (Ref 3). In one of the next papers, the dependences of
the reducing strength of the gap on the time, which were
obtained by way of experiment, will be given. - The

Card 2/3   calculations for direct current are given next. The condition

Remarks on the Calculation of the Parameters of the   SOV/161-58-4-14/28
Free Arc While Switching-off

for the extinction of the direct current arc consists in the
static characteristic lying above the rheostat characteristic
of the circuit. This condition for the critical case is shown
in figure 3. The equations for calculating the arc
parameter for the critical case, where the arc-length equals
the critical length, are given. There are 3 figures, 1 table,
and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo
energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for the Construction of
Electrical Apparatus at the Moscow Institute of Power
Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/110-58-12-13/22

AUTHOR: Tayev, I.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Conditions for the Extinction of a Free Alternating-Current Arc on the First Passage Through Zero (Usloviye gasheniya svobodnoy dugi peremennogo toka pri pervom perekhode cherez nul')

ABSTRACT: This article considers a free 50 c/s a.c. arc struck between the contacts of a circuit-breaker at a rated voltage of 660 V and currents of 60 to 80 A. Extinction of an arc between contacts in which there is no special arc-suppression device occurs mainly through mechanical elongation of the arc and cooling of the contact surfaces. Electro-dynamic forces do not play an important part in arc extinction at these currents. In the given current range the residual resistance of the arc column has little damping effect on the process of voltage restoration on the contact. This resistance is of the order of some thousands of ohms and, therefore, its influence on the process of voltage restoration will be ignored. It is a condition

Card 1/4

Conditions for the Extinction of a Free Alternating-Current Arc
on the First Passage Through Zero

of arc extinction that after the current has passed
through zero, the curves of rise of electric strength
of the gap and of recovery voltage should not intersect;
this requirement can be expressed mathematically.
The rise of electric strength of a 1 cm arc column
at various currents is plotted in Fig 1. These curves
were obtained experimentally by a procedure which is
described. The procedure used to determine the curve
of the increase of electric strength is explained with
reference to Fig 2. Over the relevant current range
the increase in electric strength of the gap is a linear
function of time and is expressed by Eq (1). For the
particular conditions considered the coefficient of
proportionality is given by expression (2), which is
plotted in Fig 3. The relationship between the initial
electric strength of the gap and the current being
interrupted for various contact materials is given in
Fig 4. These curves were determined by the same
experimental procedure as was used for Fig 1. The
Card 2/4   curves may be represented by an equation such as (3);

Conditions for the Extinction of a Free Alternating-Current Arc
on the First Passage Through Zero

the values of the constants in the equation for various
contact materials are tabulated. The arc will be
extinguished at the first current-zero if the curve of
electric strength recovery lies above the curve of
voltage recovery. These curves lie most closely
together at the first voltage recovery. Hence, only
the first half-cycle need be considered in determining
the conditions of arc extinction. Eq (4) expresses the
time function of the recovery voltage. Expression (5)
is then given for the conditions of arc extinction. The
practical significance of this expression is briefly
discussed. Finally, experimental figures are given for
the natural frequencies of the various systems
investigated. The values obtained are then substituted

Card 3/4   in the expression for the conditions of arc extinction

SOV/110-58-12-13/22

Conditions for the Extinction of a Free Alternating-Current Arc
on the First Passage Through Zero

and are stated to establish its validity. There are
4 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: 11th July 1958

Card 4/4

TAYEV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning the near-cathode effect in an a.c. arc. Vest. elektroprom.
31 no.10:48-55 0 '60.   (XIRA 15:1)
                        (Electric arc)

TAYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Effect of various factors on the arc-quenching capability of switching apparatus with an open gap. Trudy MEI no.38:317-327 '62.   (MIRA 17:2)

TAYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of the parameters of an a.c. arc-quenching
lattice. Trudy MEI no.39:125-138 '62.   (MIRA 17:6)

TAYEV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Recovery strength of the arc-gap in slit chambers. Vest. elektroprom.
33 no.7:65-69 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:11)
(Electric switchgear) (Electric arc)

TAYEV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determination of the number of arc breaks at the poles of an a.c. switch. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.12:45-50 D '62.   (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric switchgear)

TAYEV, Ivan Sergeyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Study of a.c. arc quenching processes in chambers with narrow slots. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.6:757-767 '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.

(Electric arc)

TAYEV, I.S., kard. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of arc duration in slit chambers. Elektrotekhnika
35 no.10:42-45 O '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

TAYEV, L.G., dots.; BORODINA, M.G., red.

[Calculation of contactors and current conducting parts
of electrical apparatus; manual for course and diploma
projects] Raschet kontaktov i tokovedushchikh chastei
elektricheskikh apparatov; uchebnoe posobie dlia kurso-
vogo i diplomnogo proektirovaniia. Moskva, Energ. in-t,
1964. 50 p.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeti-
cheskogo instituta (for Tayev).

TAYEV, Ivan Sergeyevich; BRONSHTEYN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.

[Electric arc in low-voltage apparatus] Elektricheskaia
duga v apparatakh nizkogo napriazheniia. Moskva,
Energiia, 1965.   222 p.   (MIRA 18:7)

TKALICH, S.M.; MINEYEV, I.K., glavnyy red.; RYABENKO, V.Ye., zam. glavnogo
     red.; TUMOL'SKIY, L.M., zam. glavnogo red.; KUR'YANOV, P.K., otv.
     zav vypusk; BASSOLITSYN, Ye.P., red.; BLINNIKOV, I.I., red.; DAUKSHO,
     Yu.Ye., red.; DZINKAS, Yu.K., red.; ZHARKOV, M.A., red.; ZAVALISHIN,
     M.A., red.; MANDEL'BAUM, M.M., red.; MATS, V.D., red.; MALETOV, P.I.
     red.; NOMOKONOVA, N., red.; NOSEK, A.V., red.; SERD, A.I., red.;
     SEMENYUK, V.D., red.; TAYEVSKIY, V.M., red.; TIKHONOV, V.L., red.;
     TROFIMUK, I.N., red.; TOMILOVSKAYA, M.V., red.; FOMIN, N.I., red.;
     SHAMES, P.I., red.; TROSHANIN, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Biogeochemical anomalies and their interpretation.] Biogeo-
khimicheskie anomalii i ikh interpretatsiia. Irkutsk, 1961.
39 p. (Materialy po geologii i poleznym iskopaemym Irkutskoi
oblasti no.3).   (MIRA 17:1)

Tayg, M. M.

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis   F-2
               Antibiotics

Abs Jour   : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Author   :: A. K. Solov'yeva, V.A. Semenova, A. A.
              Bel'govskaya, M. M. Tayg

Inst   ::
Title   :: On the Search for New Antibiotics of
              Actinomycetin Origin.

Orig Pub   : Anribiotiki, 1956, 1, No 1, 11-14

Abstract   :: A plan for the investigation and selection
              of actinomyces for the purpose of finding
              new antibiotics is described. The plan
              has been approved by the All Union
              Scientific-Research Institute of Anti-
              biotics. Cultures of actinomyces have
              been isolated by planting specimens of

Card 1/4

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis   F-2
                    Antibiotics

Abs Jour   : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Abstract   : to 40% having been declared defective.
                In the second stage the antagonistic
                properties of the cultural fluids of the
                active cultures obtained during the growth
                of the strains on fluid and synthetic
                media were studied. B. proteus X_{19},
                Pyocyaneus bacillus, Vibrio phosphorescens,
                and Bacillus anthracoides were used as
                test microbes in addition to those above
                enumerated. Hundreds of cultures, 80 to
                90% of which were defective, were tested
                at this stage. In the presence of high
                titers the culture fluids were further
                studied, by the utilization of antibiotic
                resistant forms and pathogenic micro-
                organisms. In this stage the antivirus

Card 3/4

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis   F-2
                    Antibiotics

Abs Jour   : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Abstract   : and antitumor properties were also
               determined. The toxicity of the culture
               fluids and their ability to combine with
               blood serum were further investigated.
               In the succeeding stages the selection of
               media and conditions for the cultivation
               and chemical purification of antibiotics
               were carried out. The chemotherapeutic
               properties of the antibiotics were then
               studied.

Card 4/4

TAYG, M. M.

USSR/ Microbiology. General Microbiology   F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24052

Author   : Solov'yeva, N. K., Rudaya, S. M., Tayg, M. M., Fadeeva, N. P.

Inst   : Not given

Title   : Morphologo-Cultural and Antagonistic Properties of Verticillate Actinomycetes.

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 2, 21-26

Abstract : Eighty-five verticil cultures of actinomycetes were studied, isolated chiefly from soils of Pamir. On the basis of the verticillate character of the cultures studied, they are divided into 2 groups; cultures with straight and arranged into verticillate (primary and secondary) sporidifera; cultures with spiral sporifera arranged in verticils. Verticillate cultures with straight sporodifera occur

Card 1/2

USSR/ Microbiology. General Microbiology   F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24052

Abstract: considerably more frequently. The majority of the
cultures of the first group are related to Actin-
omyces verticillatus, some cultures are considered
as varieties of these species. Cultures of the
second group are related to A. circulatus and
Streptomyces reticuli. One strain (67) is con-
sidered a variety of S. rubrireticuli. Cultures
with straight sporodifera exert a specific anti-
funga action on Candida albicans. Verticil cul-
tures with spiral sporodifera either express their
antagonism against Candida albicans but weakly, or
it is totally absent. Many verticle cultures of
the first group inhibit growth (in vitro) of Try-
chophyton crateriforme, Microsporon lanosum and
Achorion schonleini.

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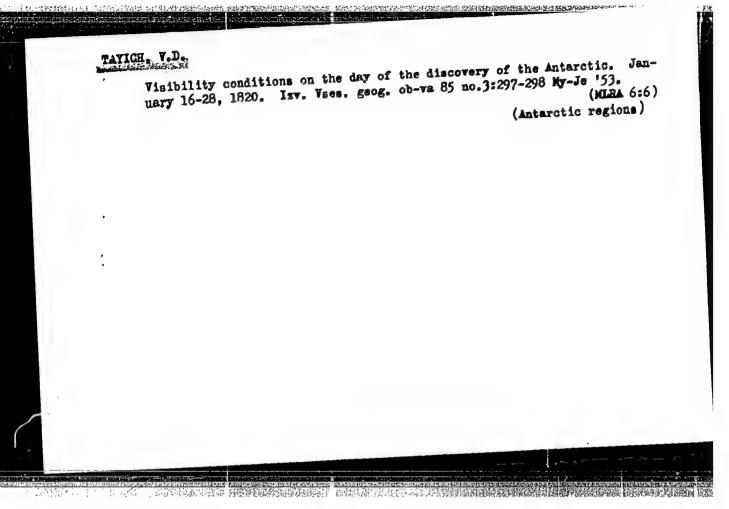
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they contained alkyl derivatives. Data shows alkyl derivative esters are present.
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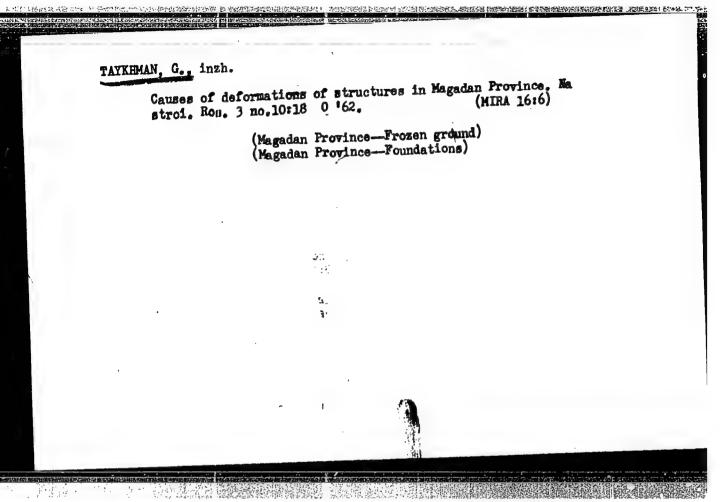
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1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

TAYKHMAN, G., inzh.

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(Magadan Province—Frozen ground)
(Magadan Province—Foundations)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Pathological Anatomy.   3

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21636

Author   : Taykov, A.F.

Inst   : Leningrad Medical Institute

Title   : Legal Evaluation of Death from Caisson Disease

Orig Pub   : Sb. tr. Kafedry sudebn. med. 1-y Leningr. med. in-t,
               1958, No 2, 237-240

Abstract   : No abstract.

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TAYKOV, L.V.

Divergence of Fourier series.   Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.4:782-785
Ap '61.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A. Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A. N. Kolmogorvym.
                    (Fourier's series)

16.3000

AUTHOR: Taykov, L. V.

TITLE: Sets of convergence of Taylor series

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 1 (103), 1962,
             223-230

TEXT: The author considers sets of convergence of Taylor series which belong to analytic functions

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^k \quad (|z|<1) \text{ out of the class } H_1, \text{ i. e., } \lim_{\rho \to 1-0} \int_0^{2\pi} |F(\rho e^{ix})| dx < \infty.$$

The main result of the paper is the following: Let $E \subset C$ be an arbitrary set of the type F_σ. Then there is a function $F(z) \in H_1$ whose Taylor series converges on E and diverges without limitation on C-E. The proof is based on the same construction as the corresponding proofs in the papers of F. Herzog, C. Piranian (Sets of convergence of Taylor Series. I, Duke Math. Journ. 76, No. 3 (1949), 529-534) and of K. Zeller (Über Konvergenz-

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mengen von Fourierreihen, Archiv der Math. $\underline{6}$, No. 4 (1955), 335-340).
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8 references: 4 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1960

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26 no.4:625-630 Jl-Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
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Best linear methods of approximation of functions of classes B^r and H^r.
Usp. mat. nauk 18 no.4:183-189 Jl-Ag '63.   (MIRA 16:9)